

## A global standard



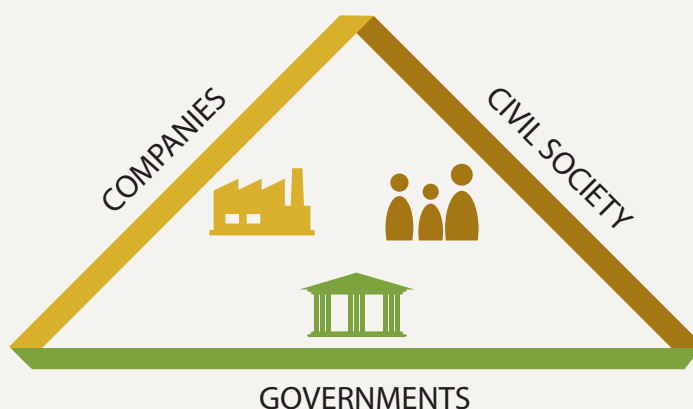
The EITI is a global standard for the governance of a country's oil, gas and mineral resources. The standard is implemented by governments, in collaboration with companies and civil society.

Countries implementing the EITI disclose information on tax payments, licences, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction.

## Informing public debate

Publicly available information improves the debate about the management and use of a country's natural resources. Leaders can be held accountable for their decisions.

Governments, together with companies and civil society, work to improve the management of natural resources by implementing the EITI Standard.



## A country's natural resources belong to its citizens

Wealth from natural resources can lead to economic growth and social development in a country. Not disclosing information about this wealth can increase the risk of distrust, weak governance and conflict. Openness about how a country manages its natural resources is necessary to ensure that the resources benefit all citizens.

## KEY FIGURES

AS OF 1 MARCH 2015

**48**  
COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT  
THE EITI

**32**  
ARE COMPLIANT WITH  
THE EITI REQUIREMENTS

**235**  
YEARS COVERED IN EITI  
REPORTS

**US \$1.5 TR**  
WORTH OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES FROM OIL, GAS AND  
MINERALS DISCLOSED

**346**  
PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WORK IN EITI SECRETARIATS,  
IMPLEMENTING THE EITI ON A DAILY BASIS

**1005**  
PEOPLE TOGETHER FROM 48 EITI NATIONAL COALITIONS  
AND THE INTERNATIONAL EITI BOARD

# 48 COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT THE EITI



For more information on how the EITI works in countries, visit [eiti.org/countries](http://eiti.org/countries)

## Implementing the EITI leads to a wide range of benefits

### Strengthened governance

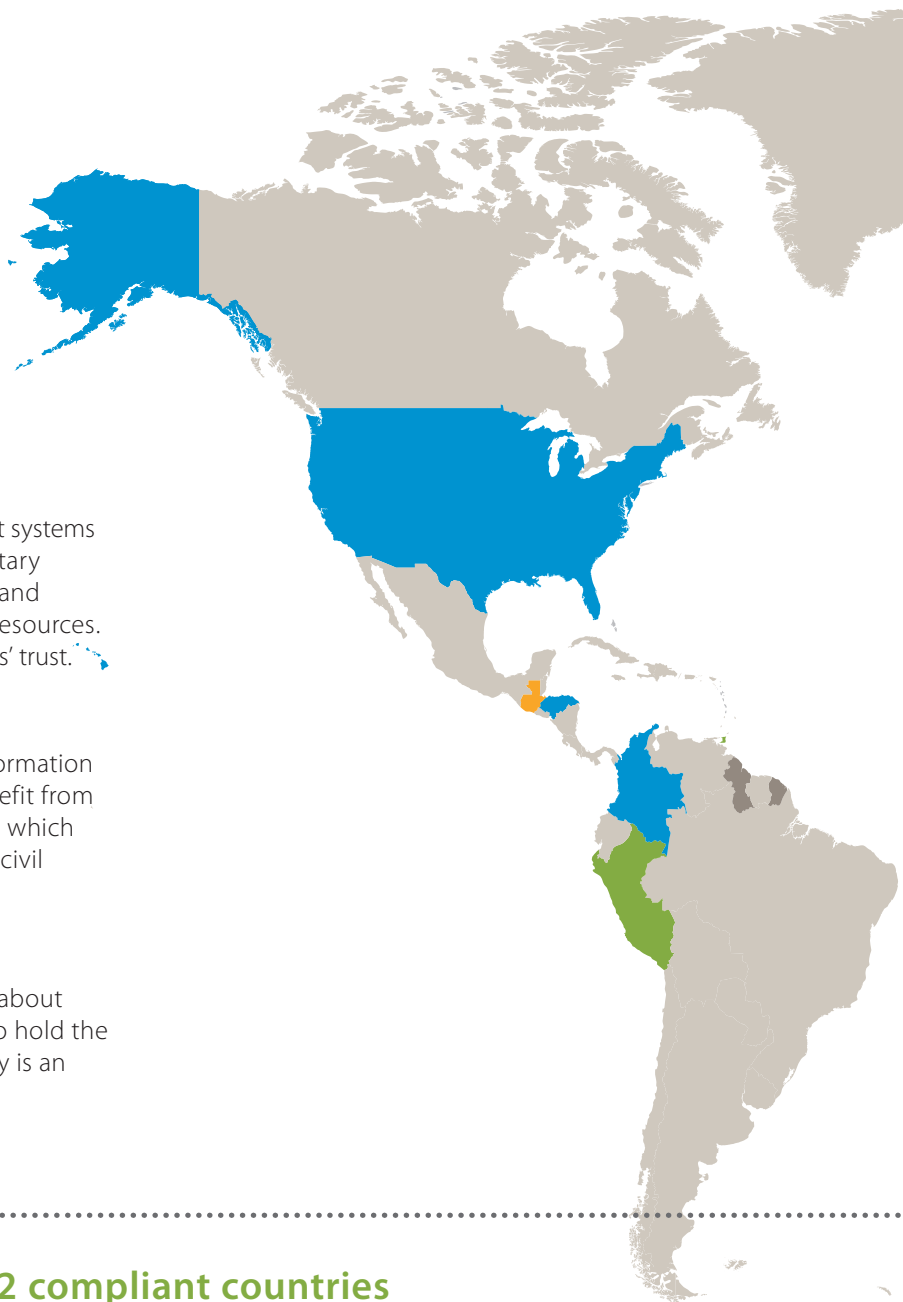
Implementing the EITI Standard improves government systems and can lead to improved tax collection and budgetary planning. It signals commitment to the transparent and accountable management of the country's natural resources. A transparent and open government enhances citizens' trust.

### Level-playing field

All companies are required to disclose the same information – same rules for all companies. Companies also benefit from an improved and more stable investment climate in which they can more effectively engage with citizens and civil society.

### Reliable and accessible information

Citizens benefit from receiving reliable information about their country's natural resources and enable them to hold the government and companies to account. Civil society is an essential partner in implementing the EITI.



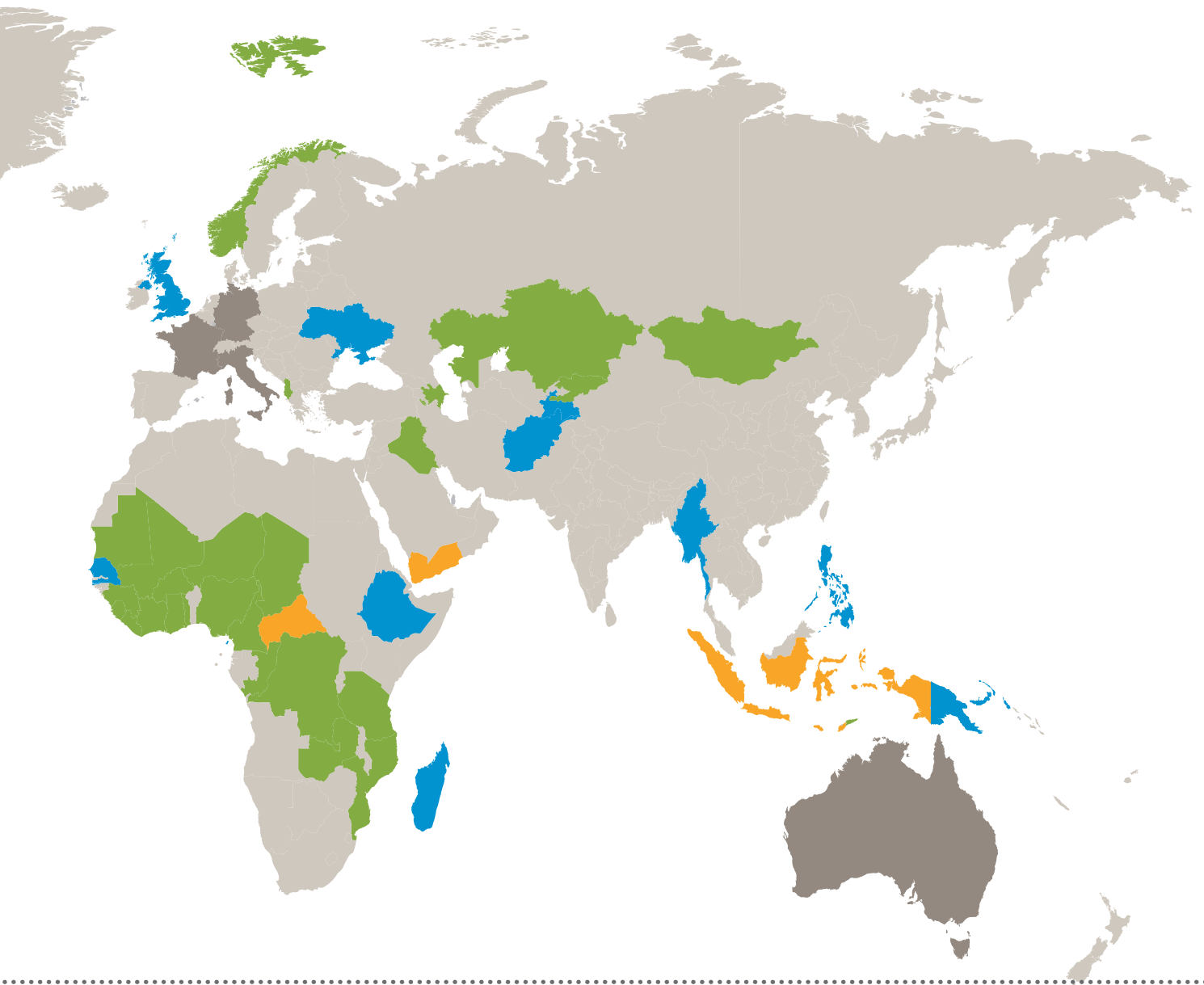
## Status of EITI countries

- Candidate: implementing EITI, not yet compliant with all EITI Requirements
- Compliant: confirmed to have met all EITI Requirements
- Suspended: compliant/candidate status is temporarily suspended
- Other: some countries have declared interest in implementation

## 32 compliant countries

|                           |                 |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Albania                   | Indonesia*      | Peru                  |
| Azerbaijan                | Iraq            | Republic of the Congo |
| Burkina Faso              | Kazakhstan      | Sierra Leone          |
| Cameroon                  | Kyrgyz Republic | Tanzania              |
| Central African Republic* | Liberia         | Timor-Leste           |
| Chad                      | Mali            | Togo                  |
| Côte d'Ivoire             | Mauritania      | Trinidad and Tobago   |
| DR of the Congo           | Mongolia        | Yemen*                |
| Ghana                     | Mozambique      | Zambia                |
| Guatemala*                | Niger           |                       |
| Guinea                    | Nigeria         |                       |
|                           | Norway          |                       |

\*suspended



## 16 candidate countries

|                  |                       |                          |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan      | The Philippines       | Ukraine                  |
| Colombia         | São Tomé and Príncipe | United Kingdom           |
| Ethiopia         | Senegal               | United States of America |
| Honduras         | Seychelles            |                          |
| Madagascar       | Solomon Islands       |                          |
| Myanmar          | Tajikistan            |                          |
| Papua New Guinea |                       |                          |

## Other countries

|           |         |       |
|-----------|---------|-------|
| Australia | Germany | Italy |
| France    | Guyana  |       |

## Supporters

**Over 90 major companies involved in oil, gas and mining are committed to supporting the EITI**, through operations in implementing countries, international-level commitments and industry associations. The EITI has won the support of over 90 global investment institutions that collectively manage over US \$19 trillion.

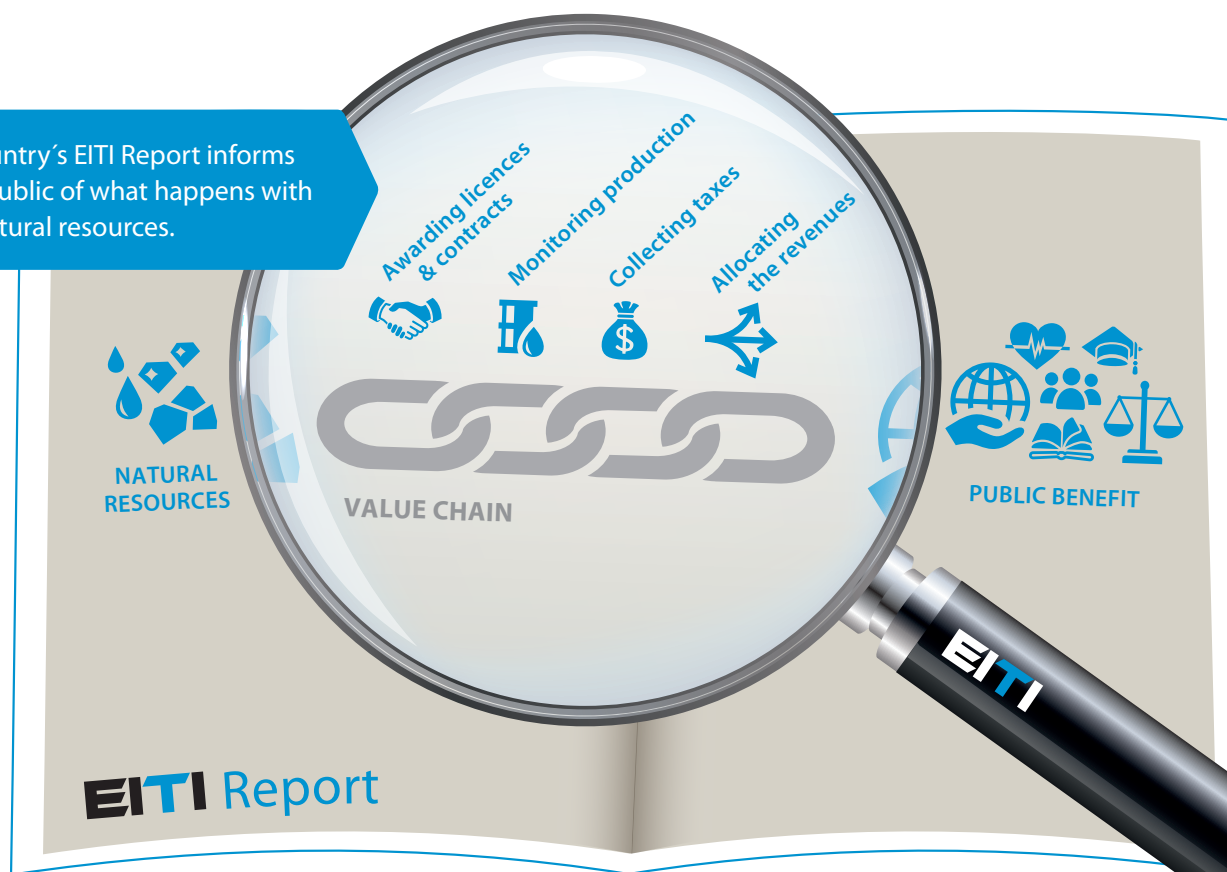
**A broad coalition of governments, civil society and international organisations supports the EITI**, including 400 NGOs, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Council on Mining and Metals and the regional development banks. These organisations provide technical and financial support to implementing countries, and support EITI outreach.



Learn more at [www.eiti.org/supporters](http://www.eiti.org/supporters)

# HOW THE EITI WORKS

A country's EITI Report informs the public of what happens with its natural resources.



## To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the EITI Standard

The EITI Standard lays out seven requirements on how to report activity in the oil, gas and mining sectors along the value chain of extracting a resource to turning it into public benefit. All information is regularly published in a country's EITI Report.

A country pledging to adhere to the Standard is a "candidate". It has 2.5 years from the date of admission as a candidate to meet the requirements. The country is then evaluated independently, and if deemed to have met the EITI Requirements for transparency, becomes "compliant". From then on, countries are assessed every three years and can be suspended from the transparency standard at any time.

## The 7 requirements of the EITI Standard:

- 1 Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholder group.
- 2 Timely publication of EITI Reports.
- 3 EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries.
- 4 The production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.
- 5 A credible assurance process applying international standards.
- 6 EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate.
- 7 The multi-stakeholder group to take steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.



The EITI Standard is available at  
[www.eiti.org/document/standard](http://www.eiti.org/document/standard)

Website: [www.eiti.org](http://www.eiti.org)  
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To learn more, visit the EITI website [www.eiti.org](http://www.eiti.org)  
or follow us on Twitter @EITlorg